

The Tech

SCE acts on communication

By Charles Mann

The problems of effective communication, fraternity housing, the Compton Awards, the renovation of Building 33 and student participation in faculty committees were discussed by members of the Faculty Committee on Student Environment (CSE) and the Student Committee on Environment (SCE). This second joint meeting began by accepting a proposal made by Professor Philip Morrison at the last meeting that will hopefully provide a means for the student body to come to understand the process by which decisions in areas of student concern are made.

Professor Morrison suggested the following means for making clear the problems noted: a) the establishment of a bulletin board to be filled with discussions of regulations now in effect relating to environment, b) similarly clarifications of rules, schedules etc. should be published so that they are available and, more than that, they will be seen. The last innovation Professor

Morrison suggested, and probably the most important if it can be made to work, is the establishment of a more of less regular series of open discussion on topics of environment which directly influence the life of most students. This includes problems like parking, rents, and other problems of logistics which are such a nuisance to the community. It is hoped that the opening of these channels of communication will result in a change in the process of decision so that it includes the people ultimately affected.

Fraternity Housing

The crisis in fraternity housing is a problem of vital interest to the third of the undergraduate student body which lives in fraternities. The quality of the housing for many fraternities is at present marginal and the houses are deteriorating through normal wear and tear. Some houses at present are on the brink of violating zoning codes for the area in which they are situated.

One possible solution to the problem is being investigated by a group of fraternities working together. They have come to the conclusion that renovation of the existing houses is impractical and that new housing will have to be built. The two questions which immediately arise are where to build and how to pay for the building.

Solutions to both these problems have been proposed though the information is not available at present. One suggestion that has been made is that the fraternities construct a complex of housing for themselves and for say, graduate students or the public. The SCE will continue to investigate the situation with respect to fraternity housing and the possibility of building new houses.

Comptons

The Compton Awards were the next topic of discussion. A subcommittee of faculty and students has been working on a new method of selection of the recipients of the Compton Awards which will, if the proposal is adopted, involve students in the selection process. The aim of the new proposed system of selection is to make the process more fair and to give the awards to those who have really done the most for the community.

The fourth topic considered was the renovations to be made in Building 33 and the general method by which decisions relating to renovations and new building are made. The problem can be stated simply: the results of renovations and new building programs are not always what the clients (the

(Please turn to page 2)

88, Number 49 Tuesday, December 3, 1968 Five Cents

Formidable task

Admissions office focuses on Blacks

By Dean Roller

It is farther from here to Roxbury than it is from MIT to Lowell High School, San Francisco. With this in mind, Associate Director of Admissions Peter Richardson has recognized the dilemma of his office in increasing Black admissions to the Institute, an effort which has become intensified since last October when the Black Student Union submitted its Twelve Demands to the Administration. Working with the task force headed by Assistant Provost Paul J. H. the admissions office predicts substantial progress in the months to come.

Appealing image

In an interview with The Tech, Richardson expounded upon those factors which have made the task of increasing the number of Negroes at MIT such a formidable one. By far the greatest problem is simply getting more Blacks to apply to MIT. Last year, there were only 30 such applications. The possibility therefore of admitting 100 black freshman in the fall of 1973 as demanded by the Black Student Union is a very remote possibility barring a tremendous increase in

applications. In marked contrast, Harvard received in the vicinity of 250 applications from Negroes last year and was thus able to admit far more. The problem therefore seems to be one of presenting an image of MIT that will be more appealing to this group. 'The Black community,' said Richardson, 'is not yet tuned in on technology.'

Increased applications

As a result of this conclusion MIT Project Epsilon was started with the professed goal of focusing a search for black students who wish to develop their talents in a changing environment and to give a sense of achievement and an opportunity to change society and do innovative things. Brochures describing Project Epsilon have been sent to 1500 high schools from which the Institute hopes to increase applications. In addition, the brochures were sent individually to the 870 National Achievement Scholars, participants in a black scholarship program. Individual recruiting has also been increased. The Institute has announced that approximately 12 members of the Black Student Union will be supported financially in recruiting more applicants from predominantly Black communities. It is hoped that personal contact rather

than formalized literature will be far more persuasive to interested high school students.

Letters were also sent from the Admissions Office to over 30 Negro alumni asking for suggestions and assistance where possible. Aid may therefore also be coming from this direction.

Negro admissions director

The disclosure that black students would receive their financial aid in the form of scholarships and not loans for at least their first two years at MIT will also undoubtedly have a favorable effect on the number of applications in the coming year. The confirmation of the fact that a Negro administrator would be joining the Admissions Office in the post of Associate Director of Admissions should also certainly be helpful in this respect.

Richardson emphasized, however, that the problem goes far deeper than just that of increasing the number of Negro applicants. The thorniest problems are introduced when one gets down to the operating level. Very frequently, applicants are just not prepared to take MIT courses because they haven't been provided in their high schools with the basic mechanics of mathematics or physics. A summer program specially designed for those entering students whose preparation, because of poor quality high schools, was not commensurate with that of other students entering MIT was tried

(Please turn to page 2)

Raps speculators

Modigliani analyzes monetary crisis

By Robert Dennis

Prof. Franco Modigliani of the Departments of Economics and Management declares that now is the ideal time for a new international conference to create a more realistic money system. In an interview the renowned expert in financial institutions explained why he believes that France and Germany are to blame for the recent monetary crisis, and also why he supports, at least for the present time, their actions in the wake of the crisis.

In an analysis of the recent crisis Prof. Modigliani explained that although the franc had been strong until the disorders earlier this year in France, most of the surplus in the French balance of payments had been in the capital account (investment), a situation which is quickly reversible; the balance of trade was not nearly so impressive. After the disorders, as investment in France declined sharply and wages rose significantly, the franc immediately became weak; Prof. Modigliani believes that the franc might have been devalued then. Meanwhile, Germany, along with other countries

such as Italy, were building up impressive surpluses. This situation compelled speculators against the franc to begin buying marks, since they stood to gain if either the franc were devalued or the mark revalued.

Feeds upon itself

Here Prof. Modigliani emphasized one of his major points: that "speculation feeds upon itself." As the direction of the flight of money became apparent, the intensity of speculation increased. When the imbalance grew to crisis proportions in recent weeks, it reflected a situation which was not suddenly new but which had been gradually unfolding since the May disorders in France. He said that he had foreseen such a situation ever since last year's devaluation of the pound, for which he feels the French were largely responsible. Until then, there had been a sense of strong co-operation among monetary authorities. Yet the devaluation indicated to speculators that they could gain if they applied sufficient pressure on the money markets, and it led them to seize upon the recent

situation, hopeful of a similar profit.

He charged that France is rightfully being punished, since it had earlier played the "politics of gold." When they themselves enjoyed a surplus, France would not co-operate with the US. They sought a revaluation of gold because they had an abundance of gold at the time and because they wanted to punish those who supported the dollar as the primary international reserve. They used the weakness of the pound, as a first step toward achieving their goal.

'Not under the heat'

Since he believes that speculators must not be allowed to profit again, Prof. Modigliani says that he favors a devaluation or revaluation — "but not under the heat" of speculative pressure. Thus, he terms President de Gaulle's refusal to devalue the franc "healthy," since it helped stop speculation, but he cautioned that a devaluation might be in order when the current furor subsides. He views the Germans' refusal to revalue the mark in a similar manner, although he strongly feels that

(Please turn to page 5)

New bus stop dedicated

By Reid Ashe

At noon Monday there appeared opposite 77 Mass. Ave. a small, brightly colored structure including numerous decorations, a stone bench, and a board for writing comments.

With great fanfare, the structure was dedicated before an assembly of students and news media by the ceremonial cutting of a red ribbon with a pair of gigantic scissors. Prof. Robert Goodman, whose students had perpetrated the exhibition, explained that this 'bus stop' was a form of architectural protest. He explained that most of the buildings around the Institute were of a sort in which it is impossible for the students to involve themselves.

The plans for the exhibit had been initiated about a week beforehand. The structure was based on an old flower trellis which had been obtained from a junkyard. At the time of the ribbon-cutting, the many features of the 'bus stop' were demonstrated: there was a pink 'Princess' telephone for calling one's mother or girl friend, a small electric fan for air conditioning, a clear plastic roof so that one could check the weather, a stuffed 'bird for all seasons,' a piece of wire for the air conditioning and the reading lamp, a water faucet for refreshments, and a bench for lounging, reading, and talking to fellow wayfarers. A large board beside the structure explained its purposes and included space for comments.



Photo by Craig Davis

See the big buildings all around. Why not a place...to wait for your car? Well, we have one, courtesy of a few concerned members among the students and staff.

Renovations set for Building 33

(Continued from page 1)

people who use the space) want and need. The design for the building is produced by an architect who works from a program. A program says what the building must perform and what those functions are to be. Given this "what" the architect comes up with a "how."

Information Transfer

The problem occurs in the process of transfer of the clients needs to the Planning Office, the people who act usually write the program. In the past most clients have been consulted with moderate effectiveness with the exception of the students. As a result the classrooms tend to be inefficient afterthoughts to the design.

The SCE is going to try to make Building 33 the testing ground of a system of student participation in the process of making up a program for building and renovation. The first part of the experiment will be the distribution of a questionnaire in Room 3-133, the room with the white curved projection surface. This room has been recently renovated and the questionnaire will attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the room. The results of the questionnaire will also provide a means of evaluating the questionnaire itself. With the experience gained in the application of the questionnaire technique gained in 3-133 SCE will hopefully be to construct an effective questionnaire for use in Building 33. SCE also plans to conduct discussions about the rooms in question with the students and faculty who use them, both in Building 33 and in 3-133.

The meeting ended with the tacit decision that it was part of the committee's responsibility to concern itself with the problem of student participation in faculty committees as part of the total program of making the environment fit the needs of the MIT community.

Blacks may need transitional classes

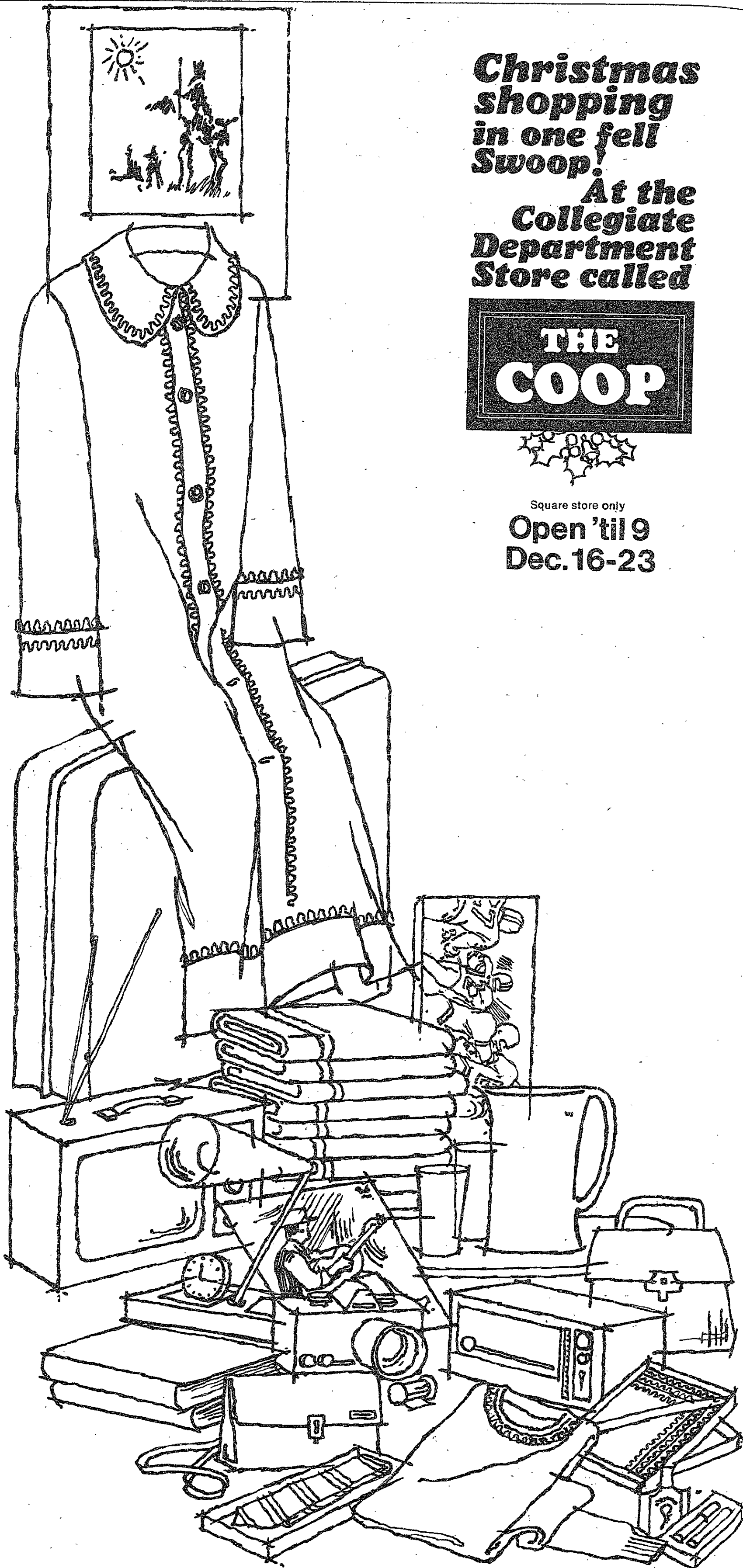
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this past summer and will in all probability be continued. Such a program is equally valuable in helping entering students from the black community make a smoother transition to a world far apart from the one they have experienced. The admissions office feels this social adjustment and helping these students to overcome an initial identity crisis is one of its most formidable tasks.

End results

The results of the arduous efforts of the Admissions Office to increase Negro attendance at MIT in the years to come will be realized in the months to come. Richardson emphasized, however, that the true test of the effectiveness of their efforts will not be visible for several years, since word often travels slowly and one never knows where rumors terminate.

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PLEASE POST

Urban expert cites racial separation

By Robert Dennis

One of the men in the front ranks of the battle to save our cities presented a cogent and persuasive analysis of the urban crisis last Tuesday night in the CAES lecture hall. In one of the series of lectures sponsored by the Joint Centre for Urban Studies of Harvard, Mr. Anthony Downs, President of the Real Estate Research Corporation, declared that courage, patience, but above all, realism, will be needed to preserve our urban communities.

Mr. Downs, who wrote a significant section of the Kerner Report, observed that while the standard of living, services, and levels of income are generally improving, people are now demanding better public services. He noted that middle-class Negroes have had the fastest-rising incomes and that although we often think of the "people trapped in our cities" as collectively poor, there is actually more poverty in rural areas; 16½% of urban inhabitants are below the poverty line as compared to 22½% of rural residents and 8% of suburbanites.

He pointed out that while the overall rate of population growth is declining, the birth rate for Negroes is currently twice that of whites. More than 400,000 Negroes are moving into the central cities each year, while the number of whites is decreasing. Whites comprise not only 95% of our suburban population but also 98% of the yearly increase in suburban population.

The deterioration of our cities has had the effect of making them less attractive to all but the poor, a trend which has decreased the tax base in

most cities. Today, most new construction and most new investment is located in the suburbs. Government efforts to rectify this serious imbalance are hampered by the fact that costs have been rising rapidly while the productivity of government services has not increased.

Cities going broke

Mr. Downs then examined the consequences of this unfortunate trend of rapidly rising costs and needs despite lower revenues. In addition to their declining tax bases, "cities are going broke" because their power to tax themselves is often restricted by legislatures. While Negro dominance in the cities is increasing, white investment in urban areas is decreasing and federal programs have been small and ineffective.

Mr. Downs said that we must recognize that the need for rapid change through technology should be considered alongside the trend of social inertia. He remarked that the greatest change of the last few decades has been the effect of television, which has shown the affluence of the majority to the poor. He believes that television has shown an exaggerated view of Negro violence in its coverage of riots and also an exaggerated view of extremist movements as in its coverage of the turmoil in Chicago. He feels that these two trends have created an "instability to middle-class values" and declared that we must relieve this largely illusory threat.

He expressed despair that Congress has taken no action on the Report of the Kerner Commission, of which he was a member. Similarly, he belittled the 1968 Housing Act since insufficient funds were appropriated to meet its glorious promises.

He predicted that our cities will not be burning down, as many fear, and that there will be no more major riots unless unemployment increases significantly. He believes that Negroes have become aware of the fact that they are the ones who lose the most in riots. Mr. Downs asserted that scattered demonstrations and incidents will continue, however.

In the critical field of education, Mr. Downs suggested a fundamental reason for the usually high quality of suburban schools. In the suburbs, a real sense of competition exists among the schools since residents are normally free to move to another community. In the ghetto, however, the economic fact that residents cannot easily leave the area creates the lack of competition which usually leads to lagging quality. In a question period afterward, Mr. Downs discounted the notion that community control would lead to better schools.

Four Suggestions

Mr. Downs suggested four general areas of action which could lead

(Please turn to page 5)



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Letters to The Tech



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Dec. 3

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Front page chess photo by Dale Stone

night performance of "Paradise Now", the two remaining performances of the Living Theatre were cancelled. One of the most thought-provoking sessions at the Sanctuary was one Saturday afternoon when Steve ben Israel of the Living Theatre came and gave us a kick-in-the-pants with his call for a "pro-life Revolution." The performance of "Paradise Now" was itself an impetus to concern ourselves with the social injustices of our time. But then, we were also deprived of these people and their revolutionary thoughts.

I am the first one to admit that the combination of a Sanctuary for an AWOL soldier and the Living Theatre on the MIT campus created an explosive situation. But, I hardly think that suppression of the Living Theatre was necessary. Nor do I think that curtailing of the number of people spending the night in the Sanctuary was necessary—nor creating an aura of secrecy around the entire affair.

There are many people at fault for the failures of these two radical efforts at MIT. I do NOT exonerate myself from blame for I, myself, was not there at the Sanctuary every day or night, nor was my part in either of the matters very vocal.

But, let me be heard now. Change is in the air, my friends—so get off your asses (including myself) and DO SOMETHING!

Susan Barnard
Wellesley College
Claflin Hall
class of 1969

On Thievery

To the Editor:

I stole my first book from the Coop at the beginning of this term. I felt a little guilty, but somehow rationalized that I was getting back at the ugly,

undefinable forces here at the inst that are robbing me of not only individuality, but my hard earned summer money. As weeks went by, I made several more visits to the section. Figuring out the camera was easy, and my book collection getting impressive.

Next I stole records. A little risk, perhaps, but obviously inevitable next step for someone who had acquired a need for element which only thieves understand. Last Wednesday happened.

Every instinct in my being said put the records back. But I didn't. I left the store, my coat and sweater under my arm, I was grabbed by a clothes man—that was it. I won't try to convey the terror I felt as before the detective while he told of my rights. All I knew was the couldn't be of criminal mental because I wanted to cry for help, I was pitifully alone.

I was lucky. They caught me rather than six months from jail. Rather than a jail sentence, a fine, a criminal record, I had only to pay the things I had stolen. I will face the dean for what I've done, I'm sure my school record will be scarred with this most frightful episode of my life, but there's no doubt that I was lucky.

My purpose in writing this is to thank the Coop, but to warn the readers of The Tech who, like I, are the game, never fully understanding the horrible consequences when you lose, until it's too late. You don't have to realize that stealing is wrong, but this incident has left a mark on me and it can save you a lot of grief if you will only say

I WILL NOT STEAL

(name withheld by request)

Government Proposal

To the Editor:

As a graduate student, I risk safety and sanity by injecting new ideas into the current tumultuous discussion on MIT student government. However, the confusion and crisis nature of the present situation preclude any further temerity on my part.

My proposal is based on a tripartite form of government, composed of three separate and distinct decision-making bodies:

1. The BMOC's.
2. The Kampus Rebels.
3. The Apathetic Assembly

Firstly, the BMOC's would result from a Parkinsonian compromise to keep all present student government personnel in office. They will not be given any responsibilities of office, so no one can complain about their performance. Within BMOC, there would be 4 subgroups:

a. Institute Committee. Its main function would be to meet biweekly to draw up an agenda for the next meeting. A regular function would be to stick pins in a set of Wadleigh dolls, which would, of course, be provided by the Dean's office. Every other meeting, Dean Wadleigh will make a personal appearance.

b. Finboard. Membership would be restricted to economics majors living in fraternities. Each year they will be supplied with a game of Monopoly, \$25,000 in play money, and a ledger, with the understanding that during the year Finboard will be completely insulated from reality.

c. SCEP will merge with Voodoo and take on a new cultural function as the Study Committee on Erotic Pornography.

d. The Student Committee on Environment will sell sweatshirts.

The Kampus Rebels would have two sections, the Black Chapter and the Hunky Chapter. The Blacks would be chartered to make exorbitant demands on the Administration and to walk out of at least one meeting a month. The Hunkies would be given a blanket charter to raise non-violent Hell and see that all Administration officials earn their salaries.

The Apathetic Assembly would be a group truly representative of the MIT student body. It would be dedicated to protecting myopic apathy wherever it can be found and to propagating the general grunge. It shall see that everything is painted Institute Grey, even the sidewalks, the trees and light fixtures. The Exalted Leader of the Assembly will be the duly elected Ugliest Man on Campus, whose fundraising and votegetting skills will have been firmly established. As past UMOG contests have shown, there is every reason to believe that the UMOG winner will be highly representative of the general student body.

Upon request by the UMOG, Monkey Trials shall be held, sponsored by a Judicial Committee (henceforth to be called The Pigs) upon apprehension of a Tech Tool exhibiting appropriately Simian characteristics.

The whole Institute shall be declared a Sanctuary for anyone who wishes to escape from the real world. Unofficially in the past, the Institute has had great success in attracting such escapees.

Finally, there was one excellent suggestion raised in the discussions last week, that "All committees must justify their existence at the end of each year." This is an excellent way of wiping out 90% of the committees around MIT.

With best wishes to the MIT student body in their quest for an ideal student government, I remain

Stephen H. Kaiser '65
Co-editor, The Catalyst
Mech. Eng'g. Representative to
the Graduate Student Council

(Ed. Note: In view of the current holder of the title UMOG, we would like to state our wholehearted support for that section of Mr. Kaiser's proposal.)

Forum or Group?

To the Editor:

The Friday November 22 Forum on open vs. closed meetings attempted to address itself to the twin issues of power and participation. The purpose of the Forum was to increase faculty-student dialogue and to increase opportunities for participation. Yet nine out of ten people who attended the meeting had apparently neither the inclination nor the opportunity to make their point of view known. The fact that large numbers of people were satisfied with a meeting which consisted of a minority of individual opinions and short abortive debates suggests to me that either we have not found the right format for conducting Forums or a great many people are quite willing to be a silent and passive audience. Is this the road to "Participation and Involvement"?

As long as the faculty and students talk to each other from a distance either through representatives or through public address systems, they will not reduce the emotional distance which exists between them. It is far more important, in my opinion, for a faculty member and a student to talk or work together in a small face to face group in which both their opinions get fully explored than to worry whether large formal meetings and committees are or are not open to students. I have observed that on committees in which students are present it takes a long time for the group to develop to a point where students actually feel free to talk and express their true feelings. Incidentally, it takes a long time before the faculty feels this freedom also, if they don't already know each other well. And yet, if true feelings and opinions don't come out, we don't really have any participation at all.

I hope that both students and faculty can work toward meetings and groups which don't merely "allow students to be present" but which create a climate in which both students and faculty will feel free to participate fully. This will require hard work from all concerned. It will require not merely a change in faculty rules and regulations, but a change in both faculty and student attitudes towards each other. I suspect that each group has stereotypes of the other which get in the way of good communication, yet neither group may be aware of its own stereotypes. I hope that in future Forums we can address some of these underlying issues.

Ed Schein
Undergraduate Planning Professor

Housing Correction

To the Editor:

I have been following with great interest the series of articles on M.I.T. and the housing crisis authored by Robert Dennis, Harvey Baker, Alan Baumgardner and Alex Makowski. May I say that for a complex and very difficult issue the authors have displayed unusual understanding and a very sincere effort to determine and present factual material. In the main, they have succeeded admirably in this attempt.

However, in The Tech of Tuesday, November 12, there appeared a paragraph referring to the intriguing nature of "transactions between MIT and 'J. R. Killian, et. al., Trustees' and the appearance of a certain trust including the names of Killian and Frederick Watriss (Assistant Treasurer)" followed by a remark that "Nevertheless, there is no reason to believe that MIT's land dealings are anything but well-intentioned."

Lest anyone derive an impression that the intriguing transactions mentioned involved personal or individual activities of Dr. Killian, myself or other Trustees of the Wilmington Trust which is, I believe, the Trust mentioned in the article, I think the facts should be made plain. The Wilmington Trust is a vehicle created to own that portion of the Technology Square development represented initially by the Lever Brothers soap factory which was acquired by M.I.T. from Lever Brothers at the time that the Company decided to cease operations in Cambridge. The Wyman Street Trust, of which the same individuals were and are Trustees, is the vehicle created to own that portion of the Technology Square development represented by the urban renewal property originally known as the Rogers block. The two parcels were combined to create Technology Square. The creation of two Trusts instead of one followed from the contractual requirements of the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority which had to be imposed under the Federal regulations governing urban renewal. M.I.T.'s property was transferred to The Wilmington Trust; the urban renewal property was transferred to the Wyman Street Trust and the two Trusts combined to develop Technology Square. Quite obviously, therefore, the transfers of property, leases, and mortgages, all of which involved the Trustees, would reflect the names of the Trustees who cooperated to develop Technology Square. No M.I.T. Trustee received or will receive any compensation or any share in the success of Technology Square as a result of his Trusteeship.

In serving as Trustees of the Wilmington and Wyman Street Trusts we both were acting as representatives of M.I.T. and were designated by M.I.T. to so act. Both Trusts are public organizations and their existence is widely known.

It is also important to understand that M.I.T. shared in the development of Technology Square at the suggestion of the City Government of Cambridge. Our purpose was to help the City solve a difficult urban renewal problem and by doing so to add to the tax income of the City and to convert what was in part a slum area into a widely applauded industrial research park.

I call this to your attention to clarify an "intriguing" situation and to eliminate any possibility of misconstruction of these activities from the minds of your readers.

Frederic W. Watriss
Assistant treasurer
Recording secretary

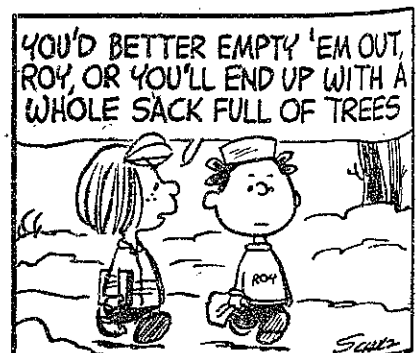
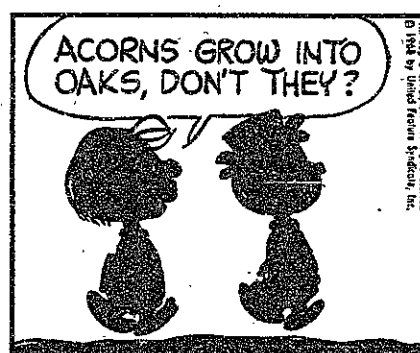
Enthusiasm: Dead?

To the Editor:

This morning as I sat studying in my room with the rain pouring down outside and my radio on, I heard announced: "J. Mike O'Connor was arrested this morning at 7am in the MIT sanctuary. He was taken peacefully while fourteen of his resistance brothers slept undisturbed."

Well brothers, it's time Someone woke up and spread the Word! What happened to all that enthusiasm and drive for change I saw exhibited among the two or three hundred students there on the weekend of November 1-3? It hardly matters for we did it again. We started out screaming and ended up whimpering in the corner. NO, even worse than that, we ended out snoring on the floor while the Feds took the man who created our brotherhood away.

But actually, more than Mike was taken from us. After their election



Rough road ahead

(Continued from page 3)

toward progress in saving our cities. The first is the establishment of a coalition between the low and middle classes to discuss the best ways to channel funds to those in need. Secondly, he called for persuasion toward fundamental institutional changes. He asserted that states can do more to relieve local authorities of some of their burdens. He pointed out that we seem to be subsidizing the upper classes more than the lower classes as exemplified by subsidies for higher education for the upper and middle classes in states like California and Illinois and by the current levels of housing subsidies which are usually

lower than the tax deductions and exemptions granted to the middle and upper classes.

Thirdly, he suggested new ordinances to lead to open occupancy in communities. He said that zoning power should be taken out of the jurisdiction of local authorities. In addition, some of the restrictions in education would be reduced if funds for that purpose were taken primarily from the income tax rather than local real estate taxes. Finally, he proposes to augment the power of minority groups to give them greater bargaining strength. In conclusion, Mr. Downs predicted a rough road ahead for those intending to combat the urban crisis and he cautioned that the most crucial aspect will be the task of separating rhetoric from reality.

Modigliani comments

Monetary reform sought

(Continued from page 1)

they should have revalued long ago, and that they have been presenting unrealistic arguments against the move since they have the ability to re-allocate for use in more domestic production the resources which have been used in the export industries.

As for the dollar, Prof. Modigliani observes that the dollar has come through the recent crises as "a better place to keep one's reserves." Although we have been successful in attracting funds, we still have a real problem in current account (balance of trade) which could conceivably create a serious crisis for the dollar at any time.

The time has come

Since the franc is currently down, Prof. Modigliani believes that now is the right time for a new international meeting to reform the money system. Along with the notion of free parities, one of the proposals which has been raised is that of a "sliding peg" system under which a currency could be adjusted in increments (or decrements)

of about 5% per year, a return which would reduce the activity of speculators. Asserting that the principle of this plan is certainly a realistic one, Prof. Modigliani declares that he is committed only to a system of fixed parities but with an allowance for flexibility. He believes that the system must plan for flexibility because we are living in a "dynamic world" where any country can suddenly reap the benefits of technological growth. He believes that an intelligently-planned devaluation or revaluation is less costly to a nation than the inflation or deflation that would occur in their absence. He also strongly asserts that surplus nations must be punished as well as deficit nations. Since they are just as much out of equilibrium as deficit nations, he believes that nations such as Germany and Italy have a "formal obligation" to reduce their surpluses.

"A Suggestion"

Prof. Modigliani believes that the

trend begun last March should be continued; namely, that gold should be demonetized. He believes that the authorities should consider the plan that he and Prof. Peter Kenen of Columbia proposed in their 1966 publication "A Suggestion for Solving the World Liquidity Problem." In this work they proposed a new unit of international reserve, the Medium for International Transactions (MIT), which would be used to assist nations in correcting temporary imbalances. The MIT's would be somewhat similar to the SDR's (Special Drawing Rights) recently proposed by the International Monetary Fund except that the MIT's would be distributed not according to IMF quotas but according to actual need. Distributions would be based on a formula, recomputable annually, based both on the volume of a nation's transactions as well as on such factors of variability as seasonal phenomena and a nation's status as a financial center.

The plan contains stipulations, including the strict obligation of surplus as well as deficit nations to correct their imbalances, which allow the authors to conclude that 1) their plan "provides a way of establishing the appropriate amount of international reserves outstanding at any date, and contribution of member countries to their creation is directly and operationally linked to the adjustment process;" 2) it "places the burden of adjustment evenly on the deficit and surplus countries, thus avoiding either inflationary or deflationary biases;" and that 3) the existence of a stable unit would optimize the expansion of world trade.

Undergraduate charities drive to aid Biafra and United Fund

This year's Undergraduate Charities drive, sponsored by Technology Community Association, will begin soliciting contributions tomorrow in the Lobby of Building 10. Contributions will be accepted for any charitable group, but consideration for the following organizations is encouraged. The Biafra Rehabilitation Commission, World University Service, and the Massachusetts Bay United Fund.

Prizes will be awarded to living

groups making the largest per capita contribution. First prize is a complete stereo system (worth \$460) consisting of a Sansui 350 AM/FM Stereo Receiver, a Dual 1212 Automatic Changer, a Shure M91E Cartridge, and two AR speakers (all courtesy of Tech Hifi Exchange); and second prize will be a quarter barrel of Budweiser (given by The Wine Cellar). Current living group standings will be posted in the Lobby of Building 10 throughout the drive.

Announcements

*The MIT Dramashop is presenting two plays at 8:30 pm in Kresge Little Theatre this weekend, Thursday through Saturday, December 5 to 7. An American premiere production of D. H. Lawrence's *A Collier's Friday Night* will be presented along with Emanuel Peisus's *Good Day*. The plays will be repeated on Thursday and Friday, December 13 and 14.

*Today's Viewpoint Luncheon, at 12 noon in the Student Center East Lounge, will feature Ricardo de la Luz from the National Strike Committee of the students of Mexico City, speaking on 'Student Unrest in Mexico.'

*The MIT Choral Society, accompanied by 47 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will perform in Kresge Auditorium at 8:30 pm this Sunday, December 8. The Choral Society, conducted by Prof. Klaus Liepman, will perform Mendelssohn's *Elijah* with Helen Boatwright, Jan Curtis, Clay Douglas, and Francis Hester as soloists.

*Professor Kenneth Hoffman will discuss the curriculum in Course XVIII at the next Math Club meeting tomorrow in Room 2-390. All math majors and members of the Math Club are urged to attend. Refreshments will be served.

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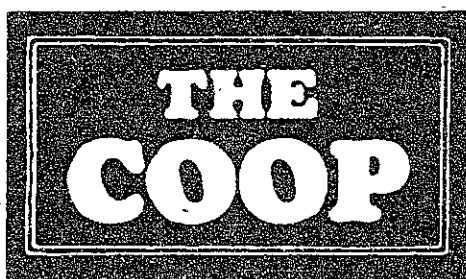


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theatre... Atma plays show craft

By Robert Fourer

After having presented Leroi Jones' *Dutchman* the last several months, the Atma Theatre has now staged another of his one-act plays, *The Slave*. Like most of Jones' work, it is about the American Negro. However, while the first play devotes itself almost entirely to mocking a single Negro stereotype, in the second Jones has expanded his scope a bit, encompassing some interracial problems. Consequently, the white characters are deeper, and not so much just dramatic tools; and the play's potential influence, especially with a white audience, is considerably greater.

But, as if to deliberately avoid a thoroughly realistic confrontation, Jones has imposed a much more contrived situation. The events take place in a city under seige by black revolutionary forces which have been ravaging the country. The leader of the revolution breaks into the home of his ex-wife and children; when she returns with her second husband, a white college professor and former friend of his, he holds them at gunpoint. Such details, coming only indirectly from experience, are always distracting to some degree, since they make it harder to convince oneself that the characters' actions are natural. Surprisingly, in this case, the problem is fairly minor, due most likely to the way the situation is revealed. It becomes clear only gradually, through the dialogue; being revealed along with the characters, it seems to fit them more naturally.

Furthermore, whatever the setting,

the development of the individual characters and the relations between them is thoroughly fascinating. The wife, in particular, manages, throughout the play, to aim a number of pertinent, cutting remarks at her former husband. Yet, although one expects him to break down at any moment, he always has a perfect response ready. Despite his constant insecurity, it is only when the opportunity to respond is lost that his sense of triumph ends.

As in any play where tension is a major element, convincing acting is of the greatest importance. In this case, it was well provided by G. F. Johnson as the revolutionary, and Cathy Robinson and Frank McCarthy as his victims. The excellent direction of Lawrence Rubin helped bring out some subtle situations. He was hampered, however, by the small size of the stage, particularly in spots of violent action, which seemed overdone. At the end, the audience should hear the scream of a child, and its absence distorted the intended effect.

Birdbath, by Leonard Melfi, is the other play on the program. It concerns a young girl so dominated by her mother that she has never been able to grow up, and a man who befriends her one night. The ending is something of a surprise, and indicates that perhaps she has begun to see things as they are; but her actual state is left disturbingly unclear. However, while the conclusion is something of a letdown, it is mainly so by comparison with the finely constructed development. Lelani Johnson gives a superb performance as the girl, and again Frank McCarthy ably takes the male part. Samuel Shamshak's direction is generally quite effective, especially in problems of staging.

The Atma is a small place, with a coffeehouse sort of atmosphere (the audience sits at tables), and it is well suited to such plays. With the fine productions they are given, the result is a really effective night of theatre.

movie... 'Great Catherine' fails with Mostel, O'Toole

By Roy Furman

Casting Peter O'Toole, Jeanne Moreau, and Zero Mostel in a comedy adapted from a work by George Bernard Shaw is, one would think, a low risk venture bound for success, but *Great Catherine* at the Cheri Iwawers between stage play and screen comedy, losing the Shaw wit in the transition. There are bright moments, but together they make for a dull movie.

St. Petersburg, 1776, is the scene. A British officer (O'Toole) arranges through the proper channels of protocol an audience with her majesty, Catherine the Great (Moreau). Zero Mostel, however, as the official in charge of such audiences undecorously carries O'Toole into the queen's bed chamber in a drunken rage and flips him into the royal bed. Catherine, not to be taken aback by such intrusions, promptly seeks the young British officer's favor in a potpourri of scenes that have O'Toole fleeing chased by barbarous and bearded Russians only to be led back to private encounters with Catherine.

Mostel and O'Toole stand at the antipodes of European society. O'Toole's British controlled reserve disintegrates under the scrutiny of the lecherous debauchery of Mostel. Russia triumphs over England as Mostel arranges a royal ball that decays into an enviable decadent orgy with the fiery, flamboyant entrance of Cosack dancers who display their amazing prowess in the high point of the film.

Most scenes are individually funny, but their humor derives from counterpointing the British urbane civility against the uncouth roguishness of the queen's court in a flurry of frenetic activity reminiscent of the Three Stooges. Each scene plays upon the same basic theme to the extent that the overall is that everyone tried hard but no one was concerned with the movie as a whole.

Great Catherine has fine performances by O'Toole and Mostel and some entertaining moments, but the whole falls far short of the sum of its parts. An inherently wild and funny incident is played for all it is worth and then some.

WGBH to use three channels in telecast of Solomons' dance

(Continued from page 1)

He is now teaching modern dance at UCIA.

Dance in the city

Solomons attempts to record his responses to his environment. From moment to moment and sometimes all at once, he will be seen amid the levels, plazas, and corridors of the Prudential Center, in Boston Public Garden, in a junkyard, and in the television studios. In changing from scene to scene, he jokes, rests, runs, turns, and plays—and in the process creates a dance. Throughout, the narrative consists of Solomons' ideas and reactions combined with the sounds of the city.

To facilitate the rather elaborate equipment necessary to view the program, arrangements have been made to have two television sets installed in the East Lounge of the Student Center. The actual program runs for 30 minutes and will be repeated at 9:00.

Channels switch

Even with one television set, the viewer will still be able to get an idea of what is happening. The channels will be switched for the second broadcast so the viewer merely has to pick the station on which he gets better reception and observe the consecutive broadcasts. Even with the second broadcast, WGBH admits that 'it may take some mental gymnastics to put the two together in the mind.'

The 'word score' for the production was the work of Mary Feldhaus-Weber, the playwright who wrote the narration for Channel 2's highly praised film *The Grandfather*. Joining her was composer John Morris, who electronically manipulated and transformed typical city sounds to produce the 'sound score.'

The program was made possible, in part, by a grant from the Massachusetts Council for the Humanities, Inc. Three Rockefeller Artists-in-Television were involved in the production.

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theatre... 'More Stately Mansions' portrays grim life

By Roy Furman

Grotesque raving madness spreads self interminably over the stage of the Theatre Company of Boston, casting a sickening pallor of agonizing gloom upon the audience. What has man done to himself that he allows his mind to savage hell's remotest depths and drag up such an odious, abominable family as the Harford's? "More Stately Mansions" is a misnomer if ever there was one, for Eugene O'Neill's creation (or anti-creation) is a debacle of demise and decadence that is corrosive in all its aspects.

An unfinished draft of "More Stately Mansions" was found in O'Neill's papers after his death. The draft, shortened and finished, was produced once in Europe after which O'Neill's widow would not release rights to it until last winter for a Broadway production. TCB's current production is the second American presentation. "More Stately Mansions" was to be part of an eleven-play cycle tracing the history of the Harford family, but it is one of the two plays of the cycle that were not destroyed by O'Neill.

Hope is elusive

To say that a central theme of theatre is conflict might be to say nothing at all after witnessing "More Stately Mansions," for hate and distrust boil violently at the surface with so subtle and elusive an undercurrent of love and trust that one's faint glimmerings of a theme of hope upsurging are continually dashed. To cry out for even a respite of momentarily warm human emotion is to be once again facing the onslaught of intense, crazed depression that leaves one with a feeling of utter helplessness and despair. What can be O'Neill's point? The truculent emotion, the valuelessness of the Harford family is too savagely intense to be even reminiscent of the most vicious of earth's creatures.

Value, be it love or idealization or anything else except power, is never on stage. Simon Harford (Larry Bryggman) is reportedly a man with "a touch of the poet" in him who hopes to write a book to reform the world in the spirit of Thoreau's return to the simple life of nature, but the man seen is never this. Sara Harford (Penelope Allen) is putatively the loving, fawning Irish wife of Simon and mother to their children. Simon's mother, Deborah Harford, (Jane Hoffman) never mocks values, for from her first scene to the last she flaunts truth with illusion, pretending, acting, scheming in her labyrinthian psychosis. All that is evident are the machinations of hate that drive the Harfords to play demonic games with one another — Simon versus the women, the women collaborating against Simon, and Deborah and Sara against each other. The actions cruelly mock the talk of values.

Time wings away so swiftly that the transfigurations of character pass from the actor to another in vicious circles to create a vortex swirling to its focus upon the insanity of Sara. The plunge to the bottom is so sure and swift that one grasps at wisps of hope left by O'Neill. Simon transfigured from the idealizing youth to the most callous of beasts lustful for self-sufficiency and power decries the whole vicious

spectacle and admonishes one to forego this belief that man is inherently good. Treat man as his true Darwinian self. Let liberty, equality, and fraternity be damned. The strands of hope are cut one by one. O'Neill leaves nothing.

Actors master roles

The actors grew slowly with the power of their roles as they assumed control transforming themselves into the torn, demented creatures called human beings. One could develop a personal and intense dislike for them as they were not actors but the Harfords themselves. Penelope Allen as Sara was outstanding with her booming Irish brogue. Described as a loving and tender wife, she played the role acerbically, tempting the audience with glimpses of a human interior that became more and more shattered by a cruel facade in the true wretched spirit of the play. Larry Bryggman hardened into a Simon capable only of treating life as a means of amassing wealth and power. Playing the role so as not to be pitiful, he calcified the play's overwhelming feeling of disgust and despair. And Deborah as created by Jane Hoffman was both the instigator and pawn of this madness who bounced between psychotic personalities so maddeningly that one hoped when the play ended Deborah Harford (and all the rest of the Harfords) would dissolve too.

The deep personal revulsion felt for the Harfords is the cast's and production's own testimonial to its efficacy. If anything, it is the play, and not the production, that will be disliked. "More Stately Mansions" is superb in its uniquely macabre way.

Beatles smug, uninteresting

By Steve Grant

Considering the pre-sold nature of the Beatles' new material, it is probably pointless to give an evaluation of "Yellow Submarine" and The Beatles, because we've been told all along that whatever the Beatles do, it has to be the *ne plus ultra* of pop. If the Beatles were new on the music scene, their newest productions would certainly be met with widespread disfavor. It would make more sense, then, to consider their new animated cartoon and new album on their own merits rather than as a continuation of a series of works that we've believed all along to be great, therefore making "Yellow Submarine" and The Beatles great. Could the Beatles really make a record or movie today that would not be widely liked, considering their past successes?

If your seven-year-old brother or sister is looking for something to do on a Saturday afternoon, send the little darling to see "Yellow Submarine." It's full of Blue Meanies, the Boob, and other instances of the cutest little creatures you ever saw. And if you're in a little kid mood yourself, you might want to go along too. (Five to one you come back muttering, "Ad hoc, ad loc, and quid pro quo; so little time, so much to know," the Boob's catch phrase and one of the few memorable lines.) But "Yellow Submarine" has little of the wit of the two previous Beatles films; it doesn't even appear as though the Beatles themselves had a great deal to do with it, except for a cloying little spiel at the end about how you can help fight the good fight against the Blue Meanies.

The Beatles also shows signs that the boys are now pretty much content to rest on their laurels. Seldom are we

treated to any of the enthusiasm that made those first few albums great.

"Happiness Is a Warm Gun" doesn't begin to compare with the Mothers' new Cruising With Ruben and the Jets LP as a parody of the wonderful garbage rock and roll used to be before 1964. "Revolution 1" (somewhat different from the single version) has none of the high-pitched intensity of the Rolling Stones' "Street Fighting Man" — the Beatles themselves obviously could not have cared less. On the other hand, when Mick Jagger screams, "The time is right for violent revolution," you better believe he means it.

Two bright spots do shine through. "Ob-La-Di, Ob-La-Da" has a catchy tune and a simple but rollicking story about "Desmond and Molly Jones," with whom everybody no doubt immediately falls in love. "Why Don't We Do It in the Road" is raunchy and ironic — we can go out in the middle of Mass. Ave. and do anything we like, and people will just shut it out of their minds: "I didn't really see that." These two songs have

guts, something the Beatles have been woefully short on as of late.

It's a shame the Beatles can find instant acceptance with everything they do. None of their stuff has had any sweat in it since those early days. They've become lethargic and self-satisfied, knowing perfectly well that it doesn't make the slightest bit of difference how good their records are. At this point they could do an album of their own snoring, and people would look for some deep meaning in it, failing to see it for what it is, thinking, "It must be great or they wouldn't have done it."

Once the kitschy-cute Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band got the success it did this was all inevitable. You begin to wonder why the Beatles even bother to make records anymore. They will probably be acclaimed as "brilliant" for some time to come, but it's obvious they don't have their hearts in it.

The Beatles have lost their soul, their influence on other groups, and their stature as the World's Best Group. Give me the Who, the Stones, or the Airplane any day. They still care.

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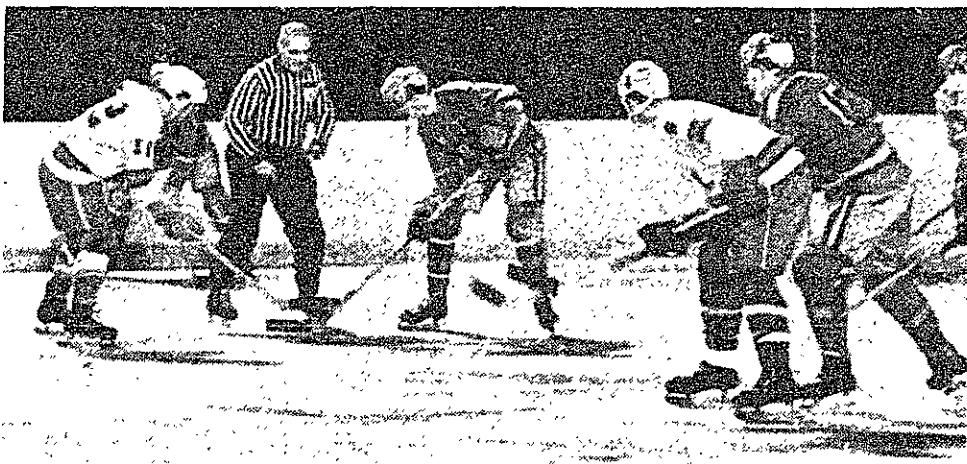


Photo by George Flynn

Scott Rhodes '69 vies for the face off as Rich Pinnock '69 comes up to cover in Saturday's match with WPI. Tech won the season opener by a comfortable margin, 8-2.

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By Ron Cline

Displaying an effective, well-rounded scoring punch, the Tech hockey team scored an 8-2 rout over WPI in their season opener Saturday night. Mike Neschleba '69 led the attack for the engineers, scoring three goals in the home victory.

The WPI team, trying to avenge 4-2 and 5-1 losses to MIT last year, got the first mark on the scoreboard with an early period first goal. Captain Scott Rhodes '69 then tied the score with an assist by Bill Cadogan '69. Neschleba scored his first of the evening, with the aid of Mike Talalay '69, to put the engineers ahead and close out the first stanza.

Bombardment

Second period tallies were comparatively sparse with the only goal scored by Neschleba assisted by Cadogan. The Neschleba-Talay combination clicked again in the third period, putting Tech ahead 4-1. Added scores by Rhodes (Nesbeda, Rich Pinnock '69), Cadogan (Talalay, Bill Stensrud '71), Talalay (Maris Sulcs '69, Gary Gibian '71) and Talalay (Pinnock) put the game out of reach, with WPI managing to score only one more goal.

The engineers get their second taste of action when they journey to Trinity Saturday night. Tech lost to Trinity last year 6-5 in sudden death overtime.

RPI falls to cagers temperamental match

By Farrel Powsner

Saturday night, the MIT varsity basketball squad opened the 1968-69 season by parleying its gambling defense and good rebounding with some fine hustle to surprise RPI 49-45 in Rockwell Cage.

During the week before the game, both Steve Chamberlain '70 and Bob Listfield '69 sustained injuries. Chamberlain was expected to start at guard but he broke his right wrist and will be out for many weeks. Listfield's swollen, painful ankle allowed him only limited action.

Defensive decisive

These injuries and RPI's height and weight advantage made the outcome seem foreboding for the Tech squad as the game got underway. However, good defense forced many early turnovers to set up some early hoops by Tech's three smaller starters: Frank Taylor '71, Minot Cleveland '71, and Dennis Flaherty '71. After six minutes, the engineers were ahead 11-3. To keep the hustlers fresh on defense, Coach Barry sent his 'second platoon' of guards in: Bob Listfield '69, Gerry Lee '71, and Rich Lefebvre '71. They extended the lead to its maximum, 28-17, with 4:38 left in the first half. However, RPI hit three in a row to end the half on the short end of a 28-23 score.

At the start of the second half, RPI continued their hot streak and closed the gap to 28-27. Here, Cleveland stole the ball, dribbled the length of the floor and laid the ball in to stop RPI's devastating ten consecutive point streak. They later closed to within 32-31 and 34-33 but steals and hoops by Taylor and Bob Vegeler '70 kept MIT on top.

Press broken

In an attempt to force the engineers into mistakes, RPI threw a press which didn't work, as Vegeler and Nick Mumford '70 helped break it and advance to a 43-36 lead. However, RPI

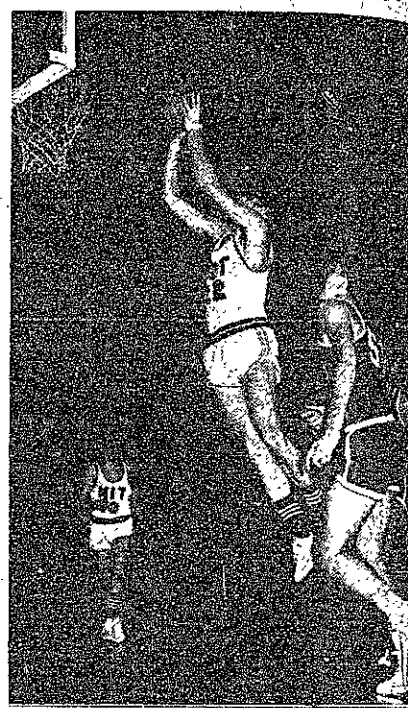


Photo by Harriet K.

Bob Vegeler '70 puts in another bucket against RPI. MIT won the match 49-25.

was not to be denied a last gasp effort. They tied the game at 43-all with a last streak that culminated in a technical foul on Coach Barry with 4:46 left in the game. The teams exchanged hoops and with 3:47 to go it was 45-all. Then after five consecutive turnovers, with 2:14 left to go, Mumford popped off in on a fine assist from Cleveland and put Tech ahead 47-45. But the excitement was not over. Tempers boiled in the highly exciting contest and Tom Nardi '70 of RPI punched Vegeler with 0:35 left to play. Vegeler subsequently missed two free throws and a field goal, but made the final two points on a bucket with two seconds left.

Individual scoring

Scoring for Tech's cagers: Mumford-14; Vegeler-Cleveland-8; Taylor-6; Flaherty-Lee-4; and Lefebvre-4.

MIT takes 3 spots

GBSL team named

MIT and league champion Tufts shared the honors in placing the most players in the annual Greater Boston Collegiate All Star soccer team, while Boston University's junior Bob Trump won the League's most valuable player award. Trump, a 6-3 center halfback from Jamaica, New York, was a first team All Star soccer selection in 1967.

Although Tech was winless for the second straight year in league play, goalie Jeff Reynolds '69 (Tampa, Florida) gained All Star selection for the second time. Engineer co-captain Jeff Weissman '69 (Westbury, New York) halfback, and Gerry Maskiewicz '71 (Clifton, New Jersey) were also selected.

The Jumbos', who successfully defended their GBSL crown this fall, placed Greg Ellis and Pete Vezan as the fullback selections, while Jim Foster won the outside right position.

Brandeis senior center forward Joseph Abramhoff, the League's leading scorer and junior right halfback Bruce Clarkin also won first team honors while Boston College placed senior Roman Martinez at inside left.

Final league standings were: 1) Tufts, 2) BU, 3) Brandeis, 4) Boston College, and 5) MIT.

How They Did

Basketball
MIT (V) 49 - RPI 45
RPI 110 - MIT (F) 75

Hockey
MIT (V) 8 - WPI 2

On Deck

Today
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Boston College, home, 6:30 PM

Tomorrow
Basketball (V & F) -
Wesleyan, home, 6:15 and 8:15 PM

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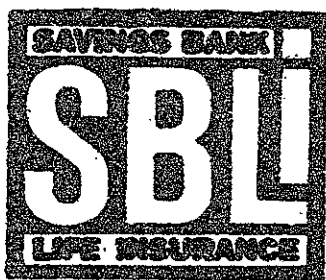
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